ONION SQUARE TAXABLE TAXABLE TO STREET THE STOCKING THE AVENUE THEATRE—8:30 - Victor, the Elne Stocking 14TH-AT. THEATRE—8-Modjeska.

16 East 14TH-ST-day and ovening—Five Senses.

Index to Advertisements.

Avesements 6 Announcements 10 Autition Sale of Real Estate. 9 Brakers and Breker 9 Brakers and Breker 6 Rusmess Chances 7 Brusmess Chances 7 Brusmess Notice 6 Dancine Academies 6 Dancine Academies 7 Dressmanne 6 Eventsions 6 Financial 9 Help Waited 6	5 154418668	Lectures & Meetings. 9 Legal Netices. 6 Lost and Found. 6 Marriaces and Double 5 Missellaneous. 6 New Publications. 6 New Publications. 6 New Publications. 6 New Rubineations. 6 Special Notices. 6 Special Notices. 6 Special Notices. 6 Special Notices. 6 Special Rubineations. 6 Special	C
Notels	2	Winter reserts 6	_

#### Business Notices.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE WINTER HOME. The "HOTEL WARWICK," at NEWFORT NEWS, VA. The "Hotel Warwick," at Newport News, Va.
For illustrated pamphlet, &c., address
C. B. Orcurt, 150 Broadway, N. Y., or
J. R. SWINKRION, Hotel Warwick, Newport News, Va.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIB' NE. Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, and deer for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be seeved at the following branch offices in New York:

Branch Office, 1,238 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. No. 950 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts. till 8 p. m. No. 308 West 23d-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. No. 760 3d-ave, near 37th-st. 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. No. 1,007 3d-ave, near 37th-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. No. 1,007 3d-ave, near 60th-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. No. 180 East 125th-st., near 3d-ave, 10 a. m. to 7:30 tion as an orator suffered nothing by his warm-

m.
Union Square, No. 153 4th-ave., corner of 14th-st.
106 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave.
1.708 1st-ave.
No. 180 East 125th-st., open until 7:30 p. m.
1N OTHER CITIES.
Washington-1.322 F-st. London-26 Bedford-st., Strand.

New-York Daily Tribum

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 18-8.

## TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Mr. Shaw-Lefevre has gone to Ireland to meet the fate of Wilfrid Blunt; be will test the powers of Mr. Balfour under the Coercion Act. = Prince Bismarck spoke in the Reichstag yesterday on the European situation; his attribude is peaceful, according to his own statements, and he does not appear to see any war clouds on the borrson. = Mr. Parnell has summoned his party to a meeting on Thursday before the opening of the House of Commons. - Mr. Edmund Yates chronicles and criticises the world of London; the Queen, he says, is soon going to the Continent.

CONGRESS,-Both branches in session; Senate; Mr. Ridd eherger vainly tried to secure discussion of the British Extradition Freaty in open session; Mr. Platt criticised the President's message, con tending that it meant free trade, = House: Cartam White's claim to his seat was confirmed by a vote of 187 to 105.

DOMESTIC.-Conference committees of the Senate and Assembly agreed to inspect a room in the unfinished west wing of the Capitol, in the hope of using it as an Assembly chamber, ——— The General Executive Board of the Knights approved the Reading strikes - Mrs. Robinson was again brought up for trial, this time on the energe of poioning the Freeman tamily, in Massac insetis. Henry irving celebrated has fiftieth birthday. The toandations and walls of the Massachusetts State House were reported to be unsafe. = = Deapous energed with the murder of Mrs. Stone, at Rochester, denied having made a confession,

CITY AND S. BU. BAN. - Inc Union League Club pelebrated as twenty-fifth anniversary with a reception and ball, at which the wealth, fashion and beauty of New-York and other cuties were represenied. \_\_\_\_ An entausuastic High-License meating held at Corckering Hall; resolutions adopted urging the passage of the High-License bill now pending at Aibany; speeches by Father Elliott, clared and proved that he was fully nat-Ehan Root, Wheeler H. Peckham, Dr. Howard uralized in 1865. Being about to return to Crosby, the Rev. Dr. Donald and others. David W. Judd, one of the Quarantine Commissioners, died. === The Fiynn-Squire trial postponed for two weeks. === The third cottaion ball took place at Deimonico's. ==== 1, B. Boldwin, of No. 1 East Thirtieth-st., the Lusbard of Romaine Diflon's niece and principal heir, claimed the secentre man's body and will bury it. - Judge | County Clerk himself a Democrat. But the Cowing instructed the February Grand Jury with regard to violations of the excise law, \_\_\_\_ The | White has lost his certificate. He proved torgeries of checks of the Manhartan Life Insurance Company were traced to a Massachusetts agent === The Workingmen's Protective Tariff League was permanently organized . More than twenty of those who started in the six days' "go-as-you-please" race at Madison Square Garden dropped out. === Stocks opened lower, were dull, recovered and closed strong.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Slightly colder and then warmer; partly cloudy. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 38 degrees; low-28t, 24; average, 31.

Ex-District-Attorney Martine, who was made a judge by the unanimous vote of his fellowcitizens, began his duties yesterday and made a creditable start. He refused to consider on the bench matters that had arisen while he was prosecutor, and so the cases that came before him were of recent occurrence. He disposed of them rapidly and with keen judgment. Judge Martine's well-wishers are the entire bar and all the people of the city except the cvil-doers, who, we hope, may never look to him fer sympathy or justice tempered with too much mercy.

The third of the great Republican speeches on the President's message was delivered yesserday by Senator Platt, of Connecticut. Compared with the able efforts of Senators Sherman and Frye, Mr. Platt made an excellent, showing. The wider the circulation given to these criticisms of the free-trade policy advocated by Mr. Cleveland the better. Mr. Platt did not mince words in declaring that the message was an out-and-out free-trade document. His speech bristled with telling points in favor of protection-points which the Free Traders will find it no easy matter to answer or explain away.

Judge Cowing's remarks to the Grand Jury on the excise cases do not throw much light upon the subject. He declared the excise law a fair one and said that Sunday-closing should be strictly enforced. At the same time he admitted that some of the complaints would have to be dismissed for lack of evidence. The recent experience with the cases that were tried showed that they all had to be thrown out for lack of evidence. As the law stands. a saloon-keeper may admit his friends or acquaintances on Sunday and dispense liquor to them practically without restraint. Evidence can only be obtained by spies, and so Sundayclosing is made farcical. The fact that a saloon is open at all ought to be sufficient evidence that it is open for business.

Elliott and the Rev. Dr. Donald were pointed, forcible and telling. The resolutions were a deliberate, judicial statement of the ills which the saloon has inflicted upon New-York. Especially was its political influence, "growing stronger from year to year, and invariably exerted on the side of bad men and bad government," deplored. The good effects of the High-License law of 1866 were pointed out, and the enactment of the High-License bill now before the Legislature, which was pronounced just and reasonable, was urged as the most effective and practicable method of reducing the saloon evil. The action of this meeting and the publie feeling to which it gave expression will not go unheeded at Albany.

hearted speech in favor of Captain White, and

he succeeded in shaming a sufficient

number of his party into rebellion against the

party whip to prevent the consummation of

the disgraceful outrage that had been arranged.

It is hard to imagine a baser conspiracy than

the one Chairman Crisp and his Democratic

colleagues on the Elections Committee

entered into against the rights of a sitting

member and the constituents who elected him.

It was nothing more nor less than a bare-faced

robbery, deliberate and reckless, and without

even a pretence of sincerity or honesty to pro-

tect the hands of those self-respecting Demo-

insure its success.

crats who were ordered to participate in it and

The Democracy has always made a great fuss

about the rights of the naturalized citizen.

Its National platforms have contained many

pretty phrases guaranteeing his protection and

not hesitate to stultify all these noisy pledges

in order to turn out of his scat a naturalized

citizen who has lived an honored life in Amer-

ica for thirty years, who shed his blood to de-

fend the flag which Crisp and four

of his fellow-Demograts on the Elections

Committee fought to destroy, and who is so

highly esteemed by his neighbors in Indiana

as to be chosen their Representative by 17,900

votes. Captain White came to America when

a young man and settled in Fort Wayne. There

he has always lived. In 1858 he took out his

first naturalization papers, solemnly renonne-

ing his allegiance to Great Britain and declar-

ing his intention to be a citizen of the United

States. The war broke out and he went to the

front and left the battle-field only when dis-

abled by wounds. He returned to his home.

held public office, discharged every duty of

citizenship, has lived an honored and respected

life in every relation for more than a quarter

of a century, and yet now and for the first time

Truly nothing more is required to signalize

the reign of the Rebel Brigadier in the capital

of the Nation when such men as Crisp can

make "aliens" of such men as Captain White

loyal blood fairly tingle. Captain White de-

England for a short visit, he took the precau-

tion to secure his final certificate in the Court

of Common Pleas of Allen County. One of the

two men who signed the certificate died years

ago, but the other testified in complete support

of Captain White's statements. So did the

court record contains no such entry and Captain

that the public records at this time were very

badly kept, and that similar omissions were

often made. He showed, too, that he had lost

his marriage certificate and his commission in

the Army. But Mr. Crisp answered all this by

simply saying: "There is no record; you are

Mr. Crisp and his associates were well selected

for the work expected of them by the Demo-

cratic majority in Congress. Their nerve is

onite equal to any emergency. With a suffi-

cient number of contests they could be re-

lied upon to deplete the House of its Re-

publican representation to a man. Their wan-

ton disregard of precedents and of justice in

respect to the Carlisle-Thobe case was flagrant

enough, but their cool insinuation that Captain

White was a perjurer, a subject for the Grand

Jury and the criminal law, eclipses the whole

record of Democratic outrage on Congressional

constituencies. Fortunately there were enough

Democrats sufficiently independent to follow

Cockran rather than Crisp, and so defeat the

PRINCE B SMARCK'S SPEECH.

Prince Bismarck's utterances are more

pacific than his acts. In his speech in the

Reichstag he frankly admits that there has

been a marked improvement in Germany's re-

lations with France since the downfait of Gen-

eral Boulanger and the election of President

Carnot; and almost as unreservedly he de-

clares that no attack is to be apprehended from Russia. These emphatic assurances

would completely dispel the feeling of uncasi-

ness prevailing in Europe, if his pacific speech

had not been preceded by two ominous acts:

the enormous increase of the army reserves

and the publication of the terms of the secret

treaty with Austria. If the conditions are so

favorable for the maintenance of peace, why

has Prince Bismarck considered it necessary

to add 700,000 men to the effective army, and

to reveal the precise language of the compact

with Austria? The Chancellor fails to explain

these mysteries of his statecraft. These

ominous acis apparently foreshadow the ap-

proach of war; yet he nonchalantly informs

Europe that the skies have cleared and that

The speech of the German Chancellor, while

it does not furnish adequate explanations of

his recent proceedings, is in accord with the

general tone of the European press. The

text of the coalition treaty has served the use-

ful purpose of convincing Frenchmen that an

peace will undonstedly be maintained.

conspiracy against Mr. White.

an alien still."

There is a satire in the situation that makes

it was charged that he is an alien.

wooing his support. But Chairman Crisp did

The European situation now turns upon the secret purposes of Russia Extensive military preparations have been made presumably with a view to forcing Austria to come to an under-CAPTAIN WHITE SEATED. standing respecting the partition of the Balkan Forty-five Democratic members of the House countries. Prince Bismarck has counteracted of Representatives have refused to aid and abet these demonstrations and warned Russia that a conspicuous act of injustice. By a vote of Austria was not to be either intimidated or coerced. What will the Czar do next? Will 187 to 105 the House yesterday threw out the majority report of the Elections Committee on he discontinue his armaments and preparations the case of Captain White, and declared that for war? Or will be change the base of operahe was entitled to his seat. The 187 members tions from Europe to Asia? This transfer is who joined together to accomplish this result not by any means improbable, since the troops comprised 139 Republicans, 45 Democrats and in Poland and Bessarabia could rapidly be 3 Independents. That so many Democrats transported by railway and steamer to Batoum were on the side of right was no doubt largely and made available for aggressive operations due to the excellent speech the other day by Mr. in Armenia in support of territorial claims based Bourke Cockran. It was characteristic of Mr. upon the unpaid war indemnity. A campaign Cockran that he should desert his party when in that quarter would not be opposed by either his party deserted common decency and honor, Germany or Austria and would offer Russia and that he should champion the cause of the large compensations for the diplomatic defeats gallant Union officer who, elected to Congress sustained in Europe. by 2,500 majority in a district overwhelmingly Democratic, found his seat contested on the FRAUD IN DELAWARE. pusillanimous ground that no record exists of his final naturalization. Mr. Cockran's reputa-

ished.

Recourse to the lowest forms of political trickery alone prevents the conversion of Delaware into a Republican State. As far back as 1831 the payment of a county tax was made a constitutional requirement for the exercise of the right of suffrage. Electors having no taxable property were compelled to pay a polltax ranging from 80 cents to \$3. Neither dishonesty nor fraud was originally intended, the purpose being to establish a uniform registry law for the State There was no perversion of this law until it became necessary to disfranchise Republican voters in order to render Mr. Bayard's pocket borough "safely Democratic." It was in March, 1872, that the Democratic collectors of taxes illegally struck from the lists of electors a large number of colored men's names. When these officials were prosecuted in the United States courts for denying to negroes equal rights guaranteed by the Constitution, special laws were passed by the Democratic Legislature for disfranchising Republicans without distinction of race or color. Under these statutes the tax collectors were authorized to make a return in March of all delinquent taxpayers and to drop their names from the lists of voters for twelve months. If the action of the officials had been mandatory the law would have operated against voters of both parties; but by statutes cunningly devised for the purpose it was left to their discretion whether the names of delinquents should be kept on the lists or stricken from it. The officials being Democrats have availed themselves of their discretion and disfranchised Re-

are proclaiming with one accord the pacific

objects of the military manocuvres on the

frontier of Galicia. The Czar and President

Carnot are now described as stanch advocates

of peace, whose hands Prince Bismarck has

been anxious to strengthen. It may be so;

but the means employed are extraordinary.

When 700,000 men are added to the reserves

and Russia is virtually challenged to a Con-

tinental war, the difficulties of peace-making

are apparently increased rather than dimin-

publicans. By the terms of these statutes it is possible for the tax-collectors to keep the names of all electors known to be Democrats on the rolls. They may not have paid their taxes early in the year, but they are not reported as delinquents who are ineligible to citizens' rights. Before November the political managers pay the taxes and thus enable the Democratic delinquents to vote. On the Republican side no favor is shown. Delinquents who are known to belong to that party are reported in the Levy Court in the spring and their names are taken on the lists of electors. Their taxes cannot be paid in November; and worse than this, their names cannot be restored to the lists the next year without legal proceedings and much vexations delay. The Republican managers of Wilmington have been making a vigorous effort this not afford to perpetrate such a bare-faced outrage. year to arm several thousands of Republicans with the rights of citizenship; and at every stage of the proceedings they have been cheated, intimidated and obstructed by the officials and the courts. The law is taken out of the bands of the people and is employed for the vilest and most dishonest partisan ends. Democratic electors are protected and their rights as voters are not interfered with. Republicans are not allowed to exercise their political privileges. They are disfranchised and ruthlessly desnoiled of their rights as freemen. Secretary Bayard's pocket borough is a very good imitation of the Solid South's general policy in conducting elections.

POLITICS AND PUBLIC IMPROV MENTS. In his last admirable addition to the admirable series of public papers which Mayor Hewitt has been giving out, he takes occasion to rebuke those doleful people who by incessant complaint seek to fasten a bad reputation upon New-York. He shows effectively that the city is brimful of public spirit, that most of its citizens to whom its material advantages have brought extraordinary prosperity have sought to show their appreciation by acts of large beneficence, and that the people generally have been quick to respond to all calls upon their time and money for works and enterprises calculated to improve the condition and appearance of the city and to afford its poorer inhabitants better homes and ampler facilities for earning a livelihood.

Evidence of the truth of these statements lies around us abundantly on all hands, and the only circumstance that calls for surprise is, not that the people have done so little, but that in view of the wretched political system which has endured so long in New-York, they have been willing to do so much. In the course of his recommendations. Mr. Hewitt has suggested many much-needed improvements. He has elaborated all his ideas and has then reduced them to well-defined plans which he calls upon his fellow-citizens to execute. How ready they would be to do so, if only they could have any sort of confidence that the tens of millions of money required for the purpose would be expended honestly! Public sentiment would sustain Mayor Hewitt in calling upon the Legislature te-marrow to empower the city authorities to raise every penny necessary to secure posse-tion of the water-front to repaye the streets from the Battery to the Harlem River, and to carry out his magnificent scheme of rapid transit, and the money would be raised as rapidly as the bonds could be taken from the printing-presses but for the one great drawback that the people have no faith in the machine system which controls the publie treasury,

This is the simple fruth and everybody knows it. New-York is a hoss-ridden city and its hosses are the product of gin-mill politics.

character of the coalition against Russia, and | insted by half a dozen men who have neither education, nor ability, nor moral purpose. To speak with entire candor, they are persons of low character and meagre minds, who have gained power by truckling to the forces of disorder and vice, and who retain it by the exercise of cunning and brute force.

These are the men who decide who shall be our judges, our legislators and our municipal officers. It is they who control the spending of the public money. Of course, they are not fools nor utter brigands. They have learned in the past that there is a point beyond which even their own submissive party will not permit them to go. The experiment of a Barnard and a Cardozo has taught them that it is not safe to trifle with the judiciary, and accordingly they kindly permit us to have an honest bench. They occasionally permit a man like Mr. Hewitt to become Mayor. Once in a while they send a decent man to Congress or to the Legislature, but they sandwich every ticket they make up with persons whom they can control, and they always keep the main hold on the public purse. This condition of things stands in the way of every improvement. At this moment the taxpayers are looking with great suspicion upon those two colossal consumers of money, the aqueduct and the new parks. Nobody knows just how or where vast sums are going, but there they go. Until the bosses are superseded and the people have conferred upon them the boon of choosing their own servants, it will be difficult for the public mind to dissociate the word "improvement" from the words "job" and "steal"

THE CAUSE OF RIOTS. The riotous strikers at Shenandoah, it may be as well to notice, are not Americans. With scarcely an exception, according to all accounts, they are Poles or Hungarians, who have not been in this country long enough to comprehend American freedom, or their obligations as citizens. They have been earning large wages at times, and at other times small wages, according as the mines were fully or not fully at work. Like a great many other men in every occupation, they do not possess the intelligence and the disciplined thrift and self-restraint to moderate their expenditures at times when they are getting large wages, so as to save something against times of need. In consequence, when the time of slack work comes, such men always conclude that their wages are not high enough, forgetting that larger wages per ton of coal taken out would almost of necessity involve still less steady work. Then they listen to labor demagagaes as ignorant persons are apt to do, and allow these demagogues to live on their earnings. Next come strikes, of course, and after them also of course, rioting and bloodshed.

Neither a higher tariff, nor a lower tariff, nor no tariff at all, would afford any remedy for this state of things. Free trade would only supply from Nova Scotia mines a part of the coal now taken from the mines of Pennsyl-That would still further limit the market for a product which, it now appears, about half of the mines alone can abundantly supply. That would mean, not higher wages or larger actual carnings for miners, but smaller. It would mean bankruptcy for some transporting companies that were able last fall to "hoom" their stocks with accounts of vastly improved carnings. It would mean, in short less work and less profits for Americans, and more work and more profits for foreigners.

Representative Cockran in his first speech in the House took a position at once manly and conorable, and one which entitles him to cordial In defending the claims of Captal White to a sent to which he was entitled by all posiderations of honor and fair dealing the elo quent lawyer showed a temper too rarely seen them are burning tapers and rich decorations. on the Democratic side of the popular branch of Congress. The indications have been that the majority would unhold the Elections Committee in unscating Captain White But Mr. Cockran's eloquence convinced some of them that they could

How beens do flourish in the present Cabinet! Don M. Dickinson hasn't been in office a month yet, but already he has a well-developed beem for got General Bragg out of the way, but Mr. Diek- look modern. mon threatens to be a more dangerous rival.

A husband who has just been worsted in a Chieago divorce suit calls Chicago justice a "hid-cous monster." The court, in denying an applieation for a new trial, declared that the jury was the judge of the law and the facts in the case. The jury is undoubtedly the judge of the facts, but it is generally supposed to be largely dependent on the judge's charge for its law. In view of the elasticity of divorce laws in Illinois, and the opinions promulgated thereon by Chicago judges, we should not be surprised at any sort of a verdict from a jury sitting in a Chicago divorce

ashes and garbage continue, Mayor Hewitt will Inches. be justified in claiming the fulfilment of the promise exacted from Commissioner Coleman when he was reappointed head of the Street-Cleaning Department.

. The petty tyranny exercised by the police on a recent Sunday in arresting a Grand Army post that was parading at the funeral of a member has been fittingly rebuken by Justice Patterson, who holds that the post had a right to march on such an occasion with or without a band. The police should be less superserviceable in the future. There are enough law-breakers for them to devote their attention to without interfering to a spelling reform association or a Volapuk society with peaceable citizens engaged in the solemn nty of paying a fitting tribute to the dead.

e careful to save his dark lantern as a memento of the gloomy nights when he and his followers went about digging holes in the tariff dike.

The policy that I aim to develop is one that will make us gractically ind pendent of all the nations of he world; that we may make in this country not only all that we need to ear, except the juxuries of ropical citimes, and all we wish to wear, all the mainfactures necessary to human life; that this great soil powerful Nation of 60.000/000 people extending aver a vast region may be find pendent in themselves, to that if European nations will be at war with each other, here we may have a ropublic of freemen, nating its own way in the world, able if necessary to peop itself, and if necessary to help the country north in and the country south of us.—is mater Shertan's reply to Senator Kenna.

If Mr. James Fussell Lowell

If Mr. James Russell Lowell wants to know what Americanism of the highest and most pracical type is like, let him read Senator Sherman's omprehensive definition of National policy, That glowing sentence ought to inspire even an Anglo-maniae with a sense of the dignity and sagacity of true Americanism.

Secretary Vilas has exiled General Bragg and bained up the Physical Wreek. Now, if there are any other Vice-Presidential aspirants, let them strip and come into the ring.

When a lineman was killed in Fulton-st, about year ago through coming in contact with the exposed end of an electric wire, the officers of the If any doubts existed before as to the sentiment of the law-abiding people of this city on the subject of restricting the liquor traffic by a system of high license, such doubts must have been set at rest by the splendid meeting in Chickering Hall last night. The note of singerity and intense carnestness was conspicuous throughout the proceedings. The speeches by Messrs. Carter, Peckham, Root, Swayne, Father

fail purpose of convincing Frenchmen that an offensive alliance has not been fall purpose of convincing Frenchmen that an offensive alliance has not been set at the time and defensive alliance awith a venthose carking, fault-finding people who claim that municiapl government in general is still the unsolved problem of the American system Many of our been set at rest by the splendid meeting in Chickering Hall last night. The note of singular problem of the alliance and will be enabled to keep the ardor of the war been most of the American system Many of our cority and intense carnestness was conspicuous throughout the proceedings. The speeches by Messrs. Carter, Peckham, Root, Swayne, Father

around an electric current under the circum-stances. stroke was reserved for the New-York "Sun." "Larred Godkin" it will be hereafter. The pot name will stick.—(Brooklyn Times.

Mr. Midshipman Easy's triangular duel is what Russia would like to bring about in its warlike relations with Austria and Germany.

It was an excellent bit of sarcasm that Mayor Hewitt indulged in when he said in his last message that the "most approved rail" which had been put down in Broadway was the one " most approved by the company and least approved by the public, and universally condemned by experts." The Mayor is unquestionably right. The company which laid these tracks simply perpetrated a piece of sharp practice, and the public has had to bear the consequences ever since. The bad work done three years ago cannot be undone too soon.

The real task before the Democracy is this: Explain, if you can, how the system can be wrong which has reduced the public debt in twenty years from \$2,756,431,571 to about \$1,000,000,000 without the slightest sacrifice on the part of the people, to whom during all that time it has brought unexampled prosperity?

### PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Bascom and the Rev. Dr. T. T. Munger will address the meeting of the Berkshire County

The late General John L. Thompson died just a week after his election as president of the Union League Club of Chicago. He was a classmate of James A. Garfield at Williams Codlege.

The Boston Stock Exchange regards with regret and almost with consternation the retirement of General Charles A. Whittier from the house of Lee. Higginson & Co. He was for years the undisputed pricing of the Street; but he will now leave Boston and come to New-York.

Announcement is made of the death at the Asylum for the Insane at Buffalo of Professor Charles Linden, the noted ornithologist and collector. He has been suffering from acute mania since August iast. He went to Buffalo from Breslau, Germany, a quarter of a century ago as a common sailor, but was highly educated and possessed of an unusual love for the natural sciences. The late Judge Clinton made him collector of the Society of Natural Sciences and placed him in the High School as an ins ructor. Every summer he went abroad and made collections. He visited Brazil and Hayti, explored the Amazon River and worked alone for months in the Florida everglades and the mountains of Sou h Carolina and virginia. The exposure of the Florida trip undermined his health and he has since been broken in constitution. He was at the head of his department in the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences.

It is said that General Bragg, who has lately been ppointed Mini ter to Mexico, used rather frequenty go on sprees. But on one occasion, as he was etting out to make a night of it, his if the daughter on her arms around his mack and said "l'apa, neese don't go!" and he has scarcely taken a drop

Messes Louis Prang & Co., Mr. John Povle O'Reffly and other Bostonians have started a fund for the relief of Mr. James Respath who is seriously in and is said to be in lack of money. The late Joseph H. Oglesby, president of the

onis ana National Bank. New-Orloans, was a brother Governor Ogiesby of Hilmeis. The Rev. Charles Parkhurst, who has been elected di or of "Zion's Herald," is the popular and success-ni pastis of St. John's M. E. Church, Dover, N. H.

A year or more ago "The Sunday Call" of Newark. J. pullsh daloca sto y whi h while quitatrie was improbable and marve lons to a degree. "What is plot for a novel," observed the writer of it, "Wilkie o ins would find in such an incident." Recently a copy of the paper with the article marked was ent to Mr. Collins, and he now replies as follows, under date of London, January 19:

I am recovering from an attack of illness and most t my letters are written for me by another hand. But I must personally thank you for the very reparkable and interesting story which you have so contable and interesting story which you have so stindly sent me. The incident marked is so dramatic and to me) so entirely new, that I ready hope o find an opportunity of making use of it. In that case it is, I trust, needless for me to say that the yet unwritten story will find its way across the Atlantic to express its senso of obligation to you as it best man,"

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is a growing custom in Germany to place Christ-mas trees on the graves of children. On many of

A laundey which stands in the shadow of an east side church bears the appropriate legend on its sign board: "Cleanliness is next to Godliness."

"Good evening, Mrs. Ownhair, how did you like the entertainment is t evening)"
"I was delighted."
"And how did you like the ollo?"

Oscar Wilde has cut off his ringlets and covered his the Vice-Presidency under way. Mr. Vilas has minster Abbey, and he probably wants his effigy to

There are so many young men in the Assembly at Albany that strangers frequently mistake some of the legislators for cierks or private secretaries.

the legislators for cierks or private secretaries.

Miss Beaconhill—We are now enjoying a season of delightful expectancy. Mr. R. B. Browning, the son of the poet, you know, is coming here, and we are perparing to give him a reception commensurate with the mentality of a man who has actually resided in the same domicile with the immortal poet, and whose respiration has been conducted with the same atmospheric element absorbed by that great genius.

Miss Lakeside—You don't say so! We have had some delightful English lords at Chicago, too. Hup? His father a poet, is he? We are some on poetry ourselves. When I go back I'll tell our club about it, and maybe we can get a sun of Danie to visit us. We selves. When I go back I'll tell our chin and, and maybe we can get a son of Dante to visit us. don't propose to get left.—(Chicago Mail.

One of the smallest newspapers on record is called "The Venture." It is a six-page affair, measuring If the complaints about the non-removal of three and a quarter inches by four and a quarter

A shoemakers' club in an English town recently signalized "the triumphant advance of pedal culture" by a banquet. It is reported that they left no "heel aps" in their glasses.

Two Souls With but a Single Thought.—"I have to thank you for a pleasant evening, Miss Bilderhack," said young Feckingpaugh at 11:30 o'clock as he rose to go. "I have scarcely felt as if I were an acquaintance until this evening; but now it almost seems as if I had known you for years."
"I was about to make the same remark," murmured the young lady with her eyes on the clock. "It does, indeed, seem a long time."—(Chicago Tribune.

It is not known whether the correspondent who writes for the word "circular," "sirqular," as it recently appeared in a New-York business letter, belongs

A Cincinnati aesthete rather clumsity says that his fellow-citizens are more interested in the age of porh

When the smush comes Premier Mills should than the golden age. Why shouldn't they be? Their gold won't decay no matter how long they keep it, while their pork will.

their pork will.

For a long while we have debated in our own mind whether it was best to speak upon local subjects with which we are familiar or not. Upon the whole, we have considered that, for the best interests of our young city, we would keep quiet. But late developments induce us to say for a year we have remained mum and stood the abuse of a lying old hypocrite who, like the dirty coward that he is, strikes a man in the back every opportunity that presents itself. The party referred to does not possess one single element of the perhaphes of manhood, and "The Courier" does not propose to submit to his damnable misrepresentations any longer. It is war to the knife hereafter, and we dare him or any of his supporters into the ring.—(Areadia (Neb.) Courier.

The price of whiskey has been advanced. No wonder the Democrats are carnestly soliciting liberal subscriptions already in view of the approaching National Convention. Says "The Washington Critic": A Baltimore man

named Marrow was in the "Row" yesterday with a wlend meeting some of the newspaper men. When Colonel Mussey came up the friend remarked row, of Baitimore."

"Ah, Mr. Marrow," said the Colonel, "glad to meet you. Are you related to the Bonapartes :
"Not that I know of," responded the gentleman, insocently, and the Colonel took his little joke out in

the back yard and broke it open with an axe. In front of the postoffice of Versailles, Mo., there

is a placard on which is the following announcement: 

THE DRAMA-MUSIC-ART.

MODJESKA AS "ISABELLA." T considerable audience assembled in the Four-couth Street Theatre last night, was indebted to Mms. Modje-ka for the privilege of hearing some of the noticst words-enshrining some of the most impressive and beautiful thoughts-ever written by the hand of man. "Measure for Measure" was presented and Mme. Modje-ka (mpersonated "Isabella." Allowance has to be made for the cadence with which this actress utters the blank-verse of Shake pears, and likewise for her maturity-which is a little inharmonious with the poet's juvenile heroines. But her performance was studied in form and lovely in method, and it would be entirely authoritative and fascinating if it were possessed of passion and charm. She was repeatedly called before the curtain, and the enthusiasm of her audience at the end of the prison scene had ample warrant and was vigorously expressed. There is something radically unpleasant in the story of "Measure for Measure" and this a counts for its long banishment from the stage Even the go has and beauty of Adelaide Nellson could not relistate it in public favor. Mme. Modjeska will not a couplish what her britiant predecessor failed to achie e; but her revival of "Measure" or Measure was at least interesting to Shakespearean scholars.

"VICTOR, THE BLUE-STOCKING,"

Bernicat's comic opera, "Victor, the Blue Stocking," made a decided success last night at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and this, despite the fact that the "Boston Ideals" gave a performance that was in many respects anything but commendable. The bright and tuneful character of the music and Miss de Lussan's effective singing sufficed, however, to offset all defects. The little prima donna has not before been heard here to so much advantage, and had this opera been produced at the beginning of the engagement and with a competent east, it would probably have proved remarkably attractive. Oscar Weil is responsible for the English version, and though some of the dialogue is fair and the words of the songs are "singable," there has been a far too liberal use of slang and localisms. In an opera, even though it be a comic one, dealing with the French Revolution, references to Mugwumps and the game of Poler are decidedly out of place. The story is rather more interesting than those of most of the recent French operas. It treats of the love of poor letter-writer, "Victor," for a street singer, "Fanhette." As soon as they have told their love "Fanchette" is discovered to be the daughter of a " Marquis de Palsambeau," and is carried off to his mansion. There "Victor" follows her, and is made desperate love to by "Celestine," the "Marquis's" sister. In the last act the Revolution has turned everything topsy-turvy. The "Marquis" and "Celestine" have become venders of beer and coffee, whom "Victor," as a general, defends from the mob, and thus earns the

Graceful and "catchy" solos, duets and choruses abound in the score. In the first act "Fanchette" has two soles, "I've songs of every style and fashion," and "There was a little saller lad," both of which were redemanded. A duet for "Fanchette" and "Victor,"

redemanded. A duet for "Fanchette" and "Victor,"
"The last farewell must now be spoten," is, perhaps, the most taking number, and the anisence would not be satisfied until this had been sung three times. Mr. hattoneerry nooked handsome and acted intelligently as "Victor," but his voice is weak and his execution is not equal to the demands made upon it.

"The parts of "Celestine" and "Ulinea" ("Fanchettes" presumed mother) require two goed comic actresses, and Miss Avery and Miss Campbell were, therefore, greatly overweighted dramaticary, though vocally thy were reasonably satisfactory. Messis, familiaring and Fitz Williams were accusing as the "Marquis" and his fopps in epicew. The clorus needs a great deal more renearsing. These are good voices in it, but the finale of the first act showed which differences of opinion as to what the composer required.

PAINTINGS AT THE UNION LEAGUE. The close relations with art which the Union League

b has maintained were appropriately illustrated in the loan collection of paintings which formed a valued feature of last evening's celebration. The occasion was a memorable one, and any "occasion" at the Union League Club is certain to teach us something regarding the rich resources of our private gal-leries, or the progress of American art. This was the first exhibition held under the direction of the new Art Committee, and it is to be hoped that the evident appreciation of the paintings by members of the cinb and their guests sufficiently rewarded the committee's special efforts. It is not an easy task to bring together a collection of paintings like that shown last evening. The exhibition represented the tastes of many collectors, and its interest, as a feature of an important social event, was enhanced by its catholicity. There were many figure pieces, ideal, milltary, rustic, sentimental and humorous; there were landscapes by the Fontainetical masters, examples of French historical art and animal painting, of the clever Franco-Italians, of English and German painters of the figure, of Dusseldorf, and of a few earlier and also of recent phases of American art. The collection was remarkable for variety and general interest. Over seventy paintings were lent in response to the

appeals of the Art Committee for the " silver wedding" exhibition. Half a dozen of the largest filled panels in the ball-room, an appropriate place for Mr. Stewart's clever picture of faces, diamonds and pink coats flash ing in the mazes of a Hunt Ball covillen. brilliant scene was the sombre studio interior by Munkacsy, with portraits of the artist and his wife, and elsewhere in the hall were Laurens's "Columbus and Isabella," and paintings by Yequierdo, Werthelmber and Bierstadt. In the picture gallery there were three examples of Breton, a mounday funch of peasant women, "Sifting Rape-seed" and "Le Soir." last picture, painted, we believe, about 1880, is hoown to some amateurs as one of the simplest and strongest works of Breton's last ten years. The motive is simflar to that of the "Colza Gatherers." One peasant woman rising from her toll stretches out her arms lu the abandonment of weariness. Another kneels be-side her looking upward, and Behind them a line of stuoping figures creep forward over the plain where the greens are already dulled by the shadows and rising mist. Knaus, another favorite with American collectors, was represented by four pictures, a firmly painted head, a pretty tdyl of the spring, a child gathering flowers, and two decorative little paintings f Loves and roses. Detaille's " Cavalry Charge," a work of unusual spirit, and De Neuville's " Morning Parado" and "Removing Prisoners" commanded the little company of military paintings. There was a group of colorists in which Isabey was more conspicuous Delacroix, if we are to be guided by the spread of canvas, but there are many amateurs who would not hesitate over a choice. Delacroix's "Tiger Drinking" shows the great cat, driven by necessity to the water which he hates like all his tribe, approaching t reluctantly and snarling as he laps it up. In color, action, and as regards completeness, this is an admirable example of one class of Delacroix's work. The large Isabey, "Love's Message to the Graces," is an interesting specimen of color and tetxure. Diaz's Fortune Teller's was another excellent example of a brilliant colorist, and the harmonious combination of a more restricted range of colors was illustrated in the left-hand part of the Troyon, a picture of merit, but unequal. This brings us to the cattle pictures of Troyon's pupil, Van Marcke, who was represented by two good examples, which were accompanied by Rosa Bonheur's "Pride of the Herd," a study mellower in color than usual, and Schreyer's " Arab at a Fountain.

color than usual, and Schreyer's "Arab at a Fountain."

French academic act was well represented in Bouguerean's "Aurora," a large painting which head a "place of honor." Meissonier's "Cavaller" was exhibited, and for contrast to the shape, exact delineation of the "mister of the immitted little, there was the easy going humor of Nicol's portrait of an inneady letter-writer. Gerome's "Roman Save Sale," a precise study of the nade; Bouguton's "scepy Honow on Sunday Afternoon" and "Indifference," acquist's decorative "First Call" and "Proposal," Vinext's "Painter's Rest," and examples of frimin Giard, Meyer von Bremen and Jimmez were among other paintings of the figure. Jimmoz's "Lastoral," an outdoor study it greens and grays, is to be noted as a new departure. The landscapes of the collection included an autumn woodland scene painted in Houssean's later period, a large Diaz, "After the Storm," and a vigorous little sunset, a large lake scene and a sunset signed Corot and Rousseam, Danbigny's "Banlis of the Oise," pictures by the tenalist Cazin, and by Sanchez-Perrier, and others by Rousseau, Dupre, Pasim and Andreas Acheobach.

The older school of American painters was recalled by an adequate example of the late S. R. Gifford, "Sunrise in the Mountains," and a smail "Scene in the Andes," by Mr. F. E. Church. There was a painting of the Puritan maiden Priscilla by Mr. Thomas Hieles, a marine by the late Arthur Quartley, an "important' eattle piece by Mr. Wiggins, and a landscape by Mr. Van Roskerck. Some of the pictures in this collection were seen at the Probasco and Graves exhibitions last year, others were from the callections of Mesri. Albert Spencer and Jerdan I. Mott, and others were lond by Mrs. M. A. Osborne and Messrs. E. S. Chapin, H. C. Fahnestock, C. P. Huntington, George I. Seney, Robert Hoe, James A. Garland, A. Van Santvoord, W. H. Fuller, George F. Baker, Brayton Ives, W. E. D. Stokes and C. S. Ricke, In view of the interest taken in the exhibition it will be continued through the week. French academie act was well represented in Bou-

# From The Detroit Tribune,

If anybody can give a good reason for usking that the widow of the late Vice-President Hendricks be granted a pension, the country is ready to receive it, was Mr. Hendricks a Union soldier? Was he even a friend of the Union soldier?

COLD-BLOODED, BUT A FACT.

From The Boston Herdel.

If the alleged views of the widow of Vice-President Hendricks, that the Nation owes a pension to the surviving family of a man who gives his life to the service of his party, were accepted, what an immensational list we should have!